(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1932.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1784.

LONDON, *October* 1.

IN the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America, the ſtyling his Majeſty "moſt potent" at the inſtant of his ſuffering ſuch a mortifying diminution of his power, reminds a correſpondent of the trite ſtory of a king of Spain, whoſe greatneſs was compared to that of a ditch, which increaſes in proportion to the quantity of land taken from it.

A letter from Edinburg mentions a diſcovery lately made by an ingenious chymiſt there, of a method how to prepare the oils extracted from almoſt every ſpecies of fiſh, ſo as to produce the ſubſtance called ſpermaceti. This drug, if it may be ſo called, poſſeſſes many medicinal properties, and is out of all compariſon the beſt and moſt beautiful material for making of candles.

Diſpatches were brought from Ireland to Lord North's office, containing the official application to the king from lord Northington, lord lieutenant of that kingdom, for the grant of the ſum of £. 50,000 ſterling promiſed to the Genevan emigrants there; the ſame diſpatches encloſe the draughts of the king's letter for that purpoſe, and of a warrant under the great ſeal of Ireland, for appointing a commiſſion (compoſed of certain great officers of ſtate, and of certain of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, together with the Genevan commiſſioners) to which the ſaid grant of £. 50,000 is to be made, in truſt, for the uſe of the Genevans ſettling in that country, whereof a ſum not exceeding one half, is to be applied to defray the expences of their journey, and the carriage of their effects, and the remainder to be expended in the building the town intended for them on the crown lands, in the county of Waterford, near the confluence of the three rivers Barrow, Suire and Nore.

We have authority to inform the public, that the lords of the admiralty have, by order of government, appointed a veſſel to convey the Genevan emigrants from Oſtend to Waterford.

There never was a more ridiculous forgery than the ſtory about the defeat of the Turks in the Black Sea, wherein they are ſaid to have loſt 16 ſail of the line!—The Turks have not 16 ſail of the line in all the world;—they have only three large ſhips in the Black Sea. Ruſſia has not one, as yet, on that ſtation. As to the reſt, admiral Elphinſton left the Ruſſian ſervice five years ago, in diſguſt at the haughty treatment he received from a certain favourite admiral of that nation, who condeſcended to take the credit to himſelf of the famous victory gained by Elphinſton and Greig over the Turkiſh fleet in the Archipelago. Mr. Elphinſton has been ſerving his country gallantly during the whole of the late war, nor is it probable he will ever abandon it to accept any command in the fleet of a nation, which has treated both him and his country with ingratitude.

It is a certain fact, that the preſent aſpect of the affairs of the Iriſh is by no means either ſo propitious to their own national proſperity, or the political amity that ought for ever to ſubſiſt between the two countries, as every ſincere lover of the general welfare of each would wiſh. It is certainly ordered, on the part of this country, that the military eſtabliſhment ſhould be immediately furniſhed for their protection, and to keep the peace of the kingdom, with no leſs than twenty additional regiments of infantry. Several regiments from Scotland have already received their routs, and, we underſtand, are actually on their march. When it is underſtood, that the ſole object of the preſent ſyſtem of Hibernian patriotiſm is ſimply this—total emancipation from the political connexion with this country; it will not appear ſtrange, that ſome active exertions ſhould be made to ſuppreſs a ſpirit ſo uncomfortable to the generous feelings of a Briton, and ſo diſtructive to the moſt eſſential intereſts of the Iriſh. There is good reaſon however to ſuppoſe, from the complexion of the returns that have been made during the parliamentary interregnum in Ireland, that the good ſenſe, and regulated patriotiſm of the legiſlative body in the country, will be quite adequate, without the neceſſity of adopting military aſſiſtance, to quiet the diſturbances, and adjuſt the true intereſt of the two kingdoms. It is neceſſary, in the mean time, to preſerve the parliament in the ſitter country from the unconſtitutional violence of the ſoldiery, and to diminiſh the authority of the legiſlative volunteers, it hath been thought proper to ſend the above neceſſions to the government military, eſtabliſhed in that kingdom.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at St. Peterſburgh.

"There are ſeveral London maſons, carpenters, lockſmiths, &c. here, and they have been well encouraged: for the ſpirit of invention in mechanics ſeems as uncommon as genius in other reſpects in this part of the world. Ruſſian pride is no inconſiderable hindrance to the progreſs of the arts; it is owing to the nature of the conſtitution, and to the want of proper education, that they have made ſo little improvement in them. I have had the ſatisfaction to ſee ſome Engliſh clocks here which do great honour to my country; and I have the pleaſure to perceive a preference ſhewn to Engliſh articles of all kinds. And as to civility, I with gratitude acknowledge I was never more hoſpitably treated in my life than ſince I left London. On my firſt entrance into the houſe where I live, my hoſt introduced his daughters, two of the pretticſt girls you ever ſaw; one of them came immediately up to me, and took my hand to kiſs it. Being unacquainted with the cuſtoms of the country, I was very aukwardly ſituated. But the other coming up to ſalute me in the ſame manner, I gave her a hearty kiſs on her lips in the old Engliſh faſhion. This cauſed the father to laugh heartily; agreeable to the proper etiquette, I ſhould have kiſſed the ladies hands at the time they were doing me that honour.

"Here is a plenty of neceſſaries of life, game and fiſh in abundance; a little family may live for ſix-pence a day on fiſh. I have ſhot a great number of quails, moorcocks, and partridges.

"Geography ſeems a favourite ſtudy among perſons who have a taſte for knowledge here; but aſtronomy is inveſtigated only by the profeſſed literati. A clergyman of the order of St. Baſil, to my aſtoniſhment, laughed at the idea of the motion of the earth one day, and pretended to quote paſſages from ſcripture contradicting ſuch an opinion!"

Oct. 2. It is much to be lamented ſays a correſpondent, that after all our campaigning, negotiating, &c. &c. we could not preſerve the dignity of the Britiſh flag, by obliging the houſe of Bourbon to pay it the accuſtomed ſalute; the loſs of which is ſo nearly akin to the loſs of the marine ſovereignty, that a Briton muſt have a tolerable degree of patience to think of it with temper.

Oct. 3. The princeſs royal is to be mentioned as one of the moſt accompliſhed ladies in Europe. In learning languages ſhe has wonderful facility. Of the French, the Italian, and the Spaniſh, ſhe is perfect miſtreſs; and ſhe is now making great progreſs in the German.

The idea of breeding up two of the young princes to the church, is certainly to be commended as very expedient. The ſee of Wincheſter or Durham, would either of them alone equal a moiety of the allowance ſettled on the dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 23.

"The American agents are now engaging, by leave of the government, ſome manufacturers in the iron and cutlery branches, for a manufactory which is eſtabliſhing at Boſton, in New-England. This ſtep of France, letting her manufacturers emigrate, ſhews how much inclined our government are to humour the Americans in every thing."

Oct. 4. According to letters from Conſtantinople, the Turks have obtained from France, and ſome of the Italian ſtates, as many ſailors as will be ſufficient to man ſix more ſhips of the line, which are now equiping with the utmoſt expedition, and which will be ſent to the Black ſea, where they are in the greateſt fear of a defeat, the conſequences of which would be fatal. They have alſo procured ſhipwrights to finiſh, with all poſſible expedition, three new ſhips, one of 90 guns, one of 76, and one of 70, which they are building at the Porte. The fleet that is ſailed lately to the Morea is expected to provide itſelf fully with ſailors (of which all the ſhips are ſhort) among the iſlands, for which purpoſe the commanders have taken ſome purſes to diſtribute; but they are all cautioned not to uſe any force, but at the laſt extremity, as it was a ſtep of this kind that cauſed the Grecian provinces, one and all, to revolt during the laſt war, as ſoon as the Ruſſian ſquadron made its appearance, on board whoſe ſhips the Greek ſeamen flocked in great numbers.

The Scotiſh nation certainly deſerve every indulgence from parliament. They ardently deſired a militia, and to be put on a ſimilar footing in that reſpect with England; but the leaders and ſupporters of that propoſition found that parliament were averſe to it, and therefore they refrained from preſſing it on adminiſtration during the late unhappy troubles, rather than foment new diſcords amongſt the people at that time convulſed with all the horrors and uncertainties of war. Their motives were as generous as laudable; but now when peace has taken place, we hope they will come forward and aſſert their rights and liberties as we apprehend that one nation is as much entitled to a national militia as another is to independence, eſpecially when the former has behaved ſo nobly as to diſdain taking any unfair advantages of the diſtreſſes of the empire. We are friends to the rights and liberties of mankind, and therefore we wiſh to ſee no infringement of what muſt be eſſential for their happineſs; and as all the ſubjects of the Britiſh empire are children of the ſame parent, it would be expedient and wiſe to ſhew no partiality, but to treat all with the ſame parental affection.

Upon looking into the controverſies of 1695, between the whig miniſtry of William III. and the tory oppoſition of that time, we find invectives and harſh epithets uſed by the one party againſt the other, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe uſed by the preſent oppoſition againſt adminiſtration. The ſame expreſſions croſſed into different lines of ſervice, under the tory miniſtry and whig oppoſition of the four laſt years of queen Anne. They were again in vogue under Sir Robert Walpole, and furniſhed the printing preſſes with daily employment, and daily tautology for the ſpace of nineteen years; and the very ſame invectives will be applied a hundred years hence. If any adminiſtration has eſcaped them, we may fately pronounce that it has either been ſtill-born, or has periſhed in its infancy.

Monday next is appointed for a ſolemn humiliation of the pride and glory of this country.

Oct. 8. The regiments which were ordered for Ireland are now countermanded. It was deemed a meaſure of prudence to deſiſt from what might ſo evidently betray a deſign to oppoſe the undoubted rights of a free people.

Fifteen thouſand men were propoſed to be ſent to Ireland; but as there was reaſon to believe the Iriſh parliament would not riſque the diſpleaſure of their conſtituents, by voting the pay of ſo large and unneceſſary a body of forces, the ſcheme was dropped.

HUMBUG THE SECOND,

Charing-Croſs, 23d September, 1783.

Bang went the guns in the Park about 12—the painted rag was run out of St. Martin's ſteeple in a ſecond, ſix rope pullers were hurried into the belfry, and ding-dong went off an apology for a peal, people ſtood ſtaring; fools were running, and bricklayers, with trowels in hand, came tumbling down their ladders to enquire into the cauſe of this ſudden buſtle; "Pray what do the guns fire for?" ſays an old *quidnunc*, to a hackney coachman at the *Croſs*; "Aſk my horſe, ſays the hell driver, for he knows as much of the matter as I do" In leſs than ten minutes various were the reports. Great news from India, ſays one. The queen's ſiſter is juſt landed, ſays another. The empreſs of Ruſſia and all her fleet are in the Downs upon a viſit, replied a third. The duke of Northumberland dreſſes a turtle, and the prince of Wales with ſeveral of the *ton*, honour his grace's table, ſays a fourth.—At laſt a man with d—n'd dirty boots, bemired and ſplaſhed up to his a—e, was ſurrounded by a motley crew in an inſtant. This charming fellow ſet matters to rights in a twirlabout. The *peace*, he ſaid, was ſigned by all the powers on earth; he had brought the *ratification* of the *preliminaries* in a box for the king, and it was to be proclaimed at one o'clock. This news put half the inhabitants about the Croſs in a terrible taking; they were by no means provided for the reception of their friends, and what could be done at ſo ſhort a notice? Brooms and duſters went to work like fury; All the windows from whence an eye could have a peep were thrown up, to give the rooms an airing; the larders were next examined and the chocolate pots ordered to be in readineſs. The buſtle at the bow window oppoſite the Mews gate, for the time it laſted, was paſt conception terrible; an expreſs came from the city to put them on their mettle; every thing was in apple-pye order in a hurry, for little bundle-tail was determined to ſhew off upon the occaſion, as our couſins were to be ſent for to ſee the raree ſhew. Before one o'clock not leſs than four thouſand people were gathered together in the broad part of Charing Croſs. All the carts that ply on that part were filled at two-pence a carcaſe, to ſee the *fool's coat* ſquadron, with their trumpeter on horſeback, attended by ſome queer dukes like themſelves. The black man on the black horſe was loaded behind with two *dough thumpers*, alias journeymen bakers. The tops of houſes were thronged with the *more curious than wiſe*, from Cock-ſpur-ſtreet to the Horſe guards, and half way up the Strand; never was expectation carried to ſo great a height, nor did ever fools wait more patiently for four hours, after which time they began to ſneak away and hide themſelves. The women were out of temper the reſt of the day, and not any thing went right until the next morning. The ſame rage for a ſight took place at the Royal Exchange, and almoſt as many *nincompoops* ſtood looking out for the expected proceſſion, as at Weſtminſter. The keeper of the 'Change could not clear them out for upwards of an hour paſt the uſual time; and was at laſt obliged to come with a ſpeaking trumpet, and bellow out "the peace is not to be proclaimed this day." The Temple Bar hinge greaſer loſt his labour, after having conſumed a tub of greaſe to make the gates play eaſy. And in order to complete the nonſenſe of the day, the poſt-office and ſome other public buildings, were illuminated at night; in ſhort, hum the *ſecond* was carried on with a conſiderable degree of more warmth and ſpirit, than was hum the *firſt*.

Some of your fooliſh cool thinking gentry, over their afternoon's pint, were of opinion that our wiſe miniſters might as well have waited till the arrival of the definitive treaty from the Dutch, before they had blown away ſo much gunpowder; as in theſe times of economy, it may give Mr. Burke an opportunity of ſpeechifying upon ſo raſh and haſty a ſtep.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *January* 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city, dated January 1, 1784.

"Yeſterday Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications, was waited on by general John Lamb, colonel Willett, and colonel Sears, and forbid the proſecution of any farther buſineſs in this city; in conſequence of which, he has diſcharged his hands, and obeyed the order. The whigs are juſt riouſing from their lethargy, and are determined to extirpate all obnoxious characters from this city, which, you know, entirely coincides with my ſentiments, for I cordially deſpiſe them and their conductors."

To the joy of every whig in the United States, Jemmy Rivington's political exiſtence terminated laſt Wednesday, the 31ſt ultimo. Take warning, ye anti republicans! Behold the fate of your patron!

RICHMOND, *January* 10.

The port of the Havanna we hear, is again open; the order for lately ſhutting it was occaſioned by two American veſſels having ſmuggled in Britiſh broad clothes in caſks.

By the articles of the late treaty of peace, the French fishery at Newfoundland, is confined to the N. W. side of the island, between that and the main continent; if they are caught exercising their profession out of those boundaries, their ships and cargoes are liable to seizure, as also if they attempt to cure fish upon the island, which is to be done at the islands of Santa Pierre and Miquelon, all which are ceded to them for that purpose.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Paris.

"The return of peace is here made the great ground work of national emoluments; public œconomy holds up an example which all admire and imitate, and therefore what can result but popular benefits? An expensive war finished, the prudence of the court is exerted in cultivating the fruits of peace. Good management and œconomy appear in the most minute concerns; such reforms have taken place, that notwithstanding the heavy expences of the war, the interests of loans to carry it on, and the former deficiencies incurred by exigences, the revenue is respectable. A precise balance between the revenue and the ordinary expences, is all that can be wished by a people enjoying peace, because there is no necessity to establish loans.

"Though a very liberal use has been made of public credit, it has sustained no more depression than what the wisdom of the French councils can easily repair. The people contributed cheerfully; the order and preservation of society rendered imposts necessary; religion pleaded their necessity, and constituted them a legal debt. The prince was the supporter of his people; he secured their tranquillity and welfare; fleets and armies occasioned vast expence, to which every individual readily subscribed as the price of his safety, his life, and liberty.

"Such an union between a king and his subjects must be infallibly attended with the most salutary consequences; and as the halcyon hour of peace is at last arrived, every means is adopted to re attain popular ease, happiness, and prosperity. For this great and important purpose, frugality particularly is exercised at the fountain head, as the most certain and effectual remedy against corruption. The premier of the court of Versailles, in his public line of life, like the great Cosmo de Medicis (of whom history so handsomely speaks) never puts off till to-morrow what he can do to-day.

"Don't run away with a notion that the French are drawing from the English funds; those who have property there, cannot lay out their money to greater advantage here by simple interest independent of commerce or landed purchase. Many excellent regulations are made here in relation to the public finances; the collecting of the royal revenues of lands and quit rents of royalties, is now done by a single company, by which means, an unity of principles and operations tends most effectively to the public weal. In short, most abuses are either removed or removing, and objects of œconomy have unweariedly engaged the attention of men in power. While these principles prevail, and the king, the ministers, and the public are thus united, the glory of sovereignty, and the happiness of a nation are perfectly secured."

Copy of a letter from Robert Sewell, attorney-general, to his excellency Archibald Campbell, governor, &c. of Jamaica, dated Kingston, October 8, 1783.

"I have this morning received your excellency's letter of the 5th instant, enclosing the representation and petition of George Church, master of the brigantine Chance, and have attentively weighed them both.

"On the best consideration I can give to their contents, I think the only way of preventing the difficulty there will otherwise be to draw a line for the admission or non-admission of American traders (which must be fixed some where) is, by allowing the fullest effect to to the king's order in council, of the 2d of July, and to your excellency's circular letter of the 26th of September, to the several officers of the customs in this island, founded on that order.

"As to the encouragement given by the order made in council here on the 3d of June last, it cannot be understood to extend beyond the terms in which it was conceived; and as the indulgence thereby granted, is expressly limited in this duration, till the arrival of particular orders upon this subject; and as your excellency's circular letter of the 10th of April, to the several officers of the customs here, is expressly calculated to remove obstructions to American intercourse with this island only, "until full and positive instructions should be received from England on that subject;" no American trading here under the sanction of those authorities can have been ignorant of their import, nor can any one complain of suffering by terms of which he has himself been aware.

"I think that less embarrassment and difficulties will arise from denying the prayer of Mr. Church's petition, than from granting it under any qualification; and as such denial seems also necessary to the consistency that should be found in the measures of government here, and the dignity of it at home, I do most humbly advise it accordingly. With a due submission, &c.

ROBERT SEWELL, attorney-general.

His excellency Archibald Campbell, governor, &c."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 22.

In COUNCIL, January 20, 1784.

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:

"In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

"IT having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, by the grace of God king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony, and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles, signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; member of the parliament of Great-Britain and the United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esq; late president of Congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed on and confirmed the following articles:

"Article 1st. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

Article 2d. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the north west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence from the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of Saint Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence: comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

"Article 3d. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same in that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

"Article 4th. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

"Article 5th. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them; they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties since the confiscation. And it is agreed that all persons who have any interests in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

"Article 6th. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

"Article 7th. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one, and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place and harbour within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

"Article 8th. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

"Article 9th. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

"Article 10. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

(L. S.) D. HARTLEY, (L. S.) JOHN ADAMS,
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN,
(L. S.) JOHN JAY."

AND WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 14th day of January 1784, approve, ratify and confirm, the definitive articles aforesaid, in the words following:

"And We the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did, by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as should be in our power; and being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution truly, honestly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, we have thought proper by these presents to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive and judiciary, all persons bearing office civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their be-

half, under the authority of that federal bond, by which their exiſtence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's ſureſt guide, within their ſeveral offices, juriſdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the ſaid definitive articles, and every clauſe and ſentence thereof, ſincerely, ſtrictly and completely."

WE DO therefore, in obedience to the authority and injunction of Congreſs, hereby notify the premiſes to all the good citizens of this ſtate, requiring and enjoining them to obſerve, and carry into effect, the ſaid definitive articles, ſincerely, ſtrictly and completely.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

W. PACA.

By his Excellency's command,
THO. JOHNSON, jun. Secr.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

A London paper of the 19th of November, ſays, "That yeſterday John Adams, Eſq; the American commiſſioner, made his appearance in the houſe of lords, by the members of which auguſt body he was treated with every mark of reſpect. The famous Benedict Arnold experienced different uſage, when he found it prudent to retire with precipitancy, after juſt peeping into the houſe. This ſhews the natural abhorrence entertained by mankind for political apoſtaſy."

Late European papers, received by the Edward, capt. Coupar, mention, that the plague continues its ravages, at Conſtantinople, without interruption, 173 perſons being carried off by it in one day—that a new, intereſting and extraordinary diſcovery is made, reſpecting the diameter and circumference of this globe, and which proves to a demonſtration, that the earth is 154 miles more in its equinoctial circumference than at preſent calculated at; and that the axis diameter is ſhorter than the equinoctial by 172 miles, which is above four times the number of miles generally allowed by mathematicians. If this can be proved a fact, it will certainly be of greater utility to mariners and navigators, than any diſcovery made almoſt within a century paſt, and it is hoped, for the general good of mankind, the ingenious inventor will lay it before the public.

The following account of a very diſaſtrous accident was lately brought to New-York: Six ſeamen belonging to his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, of 50 guns, lying at Sandy Hook, and confederated to deſert, jumped out of the ſhip into a yawl, and puſhing for the ſhore, were purſued by a boat manned with the lieutenant, eleven other officers, and a private ſeaman; preſently after they left the ſhip, a ſnow ſtorm aroſe; they loſt ſight of the chaſe, as well as of the Aſſiſtance, and were all of them (one excepted, who is not yet accounted for) the next morning found dead on a beach near Middletown-Point, in New-Jerſey.—The lieutenant was the hon. Hamilton Douglas Haliburton, brother to the right hon. the earl of Morton; the other officers were in general related to ſome of the moſt dignified families in Great-Britain and Ireland.

By captain Weſt, arrived at Boſton, and captain Coupar at New-York, both from London, we have the following advices, viz.

LONDON, *October* 14.

Friday, goods to the amount of £. 100,000 were entered at the cuſtom-houſe for Maryland and Virginia; and goods to the amount of £. 20,000 were entered for Charles-Town and Jamaica.

We are informed from good authority, that the cabinet, inſtead of waiting for new propoſitions from the ſiſter kingdom, has wiſely determined to meet their requeſts, and with that view diſpatched a meſſenger on Thurſday laſt, with ſome freſh inſtructions to the lord lieutenant, which he is to lay before both houſes at the enſuing meeting.

Friday morning, ſome diſpatches were received at St. James's from Holland, ſince which it is generally reported, with great confidence, an offer is come over from the Dutch oriental company (through the medium of the ſupreme council ſitting at the Hague) of a ſtipulated ſum of money to be paid to Great-Britain, as a compenſation and equivalent for the immediate reſtoration of Negapatam, on the coaſt of Coromandel.—The particular amount propoſed is not known, but it is ſaid to be among the millions.—Two millions ſterling have been mentioned, not from authority, but merely conjecture. If this be accepted, the definitive treaties between Great-Britain and Holland will ſoon be ſettled. If not there is likely to be a great delay, as they have no other equivalent at preſent to offer.

The loyaliſts who came in, when the king's forces, under general Howe firſt took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, have made a claim upon government for the damage to their houſes in that city; the troops, in which the foreign mercenaries were particularly engaged, having ſtripped them of wainſcotting, window ſhutters, doors, railing, &c. &c. A lady now in London lays claim to £. 7500 for damages, which, with ſome others of a ſimilar kind, are now under conſideration of a board appointed for the ſole purpoſe of enquiring into the claims of the American loyaliſts.

Dr. Franklin is inceſſantly occupied in preparing documents of different kinds on the prevailing circumſtances of his native country. The finances, the civil polity, nay, each material objection of municipal regulation, he takes the trouble to diſcuſs at large, from time to time forwarding his reflections by the different veſſels going to America.

Nov. 12. Yeſterday his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and being in his royal robes, ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, gentleman uſher of the black rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his majeſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that definitive treaties of peace have been concluded with the courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America, preliminary articles have been alſo ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered theſe ſeveral treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all thoſe powers agree with me in my ſincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great diſtance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will ſufficiently explain my reaſons for calling you together after ſo ſhort a receſs. Enquiries of the utmoſt importance have been long and diligently purſued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The ſituation of the Eaſt-India company will require the utmoſt exertions of your wiſdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian poſſeſſions, and to promote and ſecure the happineſs of the native inhabitants of thoſe provinces.

"The ſeaſon of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the ſtrength of the nation, after ſo long and ſo expenſive a war.

"The ſecurity and increaſe of the revenue, in the manner leaſt burthenſome to my ſubjects, will be among your firſt objects. In many eſſential parts it has ſuffered; dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repreſs this daring ſpirit, nor pains to enquire into its true cauſes. In any inſtances to which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmoſt care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wiſdom of my parliament will provide ſuch remedies as may be found wanting for the accompliſhment of purpoſes, in which the material intereſts of this nation are ſo deeply concerned.

"Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

"I have ordered the eſtimate of the expence of the year to be laid before you. From thoſe you will perceive the reduction which I have made in the eſtabliſhments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the ſatisfaction which I feel in this ſtep towards the relief of my ſubjects. At the end of a war, ſome part of its weight muſt inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthen of my people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto ſupported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing thoſe which the preſent exigences require, and which are ſo neceſſary for the full ſupport of the national credit.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In many reſpects our ſituation is new, your counſels will provide what is called for by that ſituation; and your wiſdom will give permahence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preſerve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am ſure that you are unanimous in your deſire to direct all thoſe deliberations to the honour of my crown, the ſafety of my dominions, and the proſperity of my people."

January 17. 1784.

To be SOLD, for crop tobacco, at public vendue, at the late dwelling plantation of James Leatch, deceaſed, near Lyon's-creek, in Calvert county, on Monday the 13th day of February next,

A NUMBER of valuable country born NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

18 7/6 STEPHEN STEWARD.

MR. BROWN, having expected the arrival of the performers from Baltimore town by the ſtage until the moment it was too late to counter-order the concert, takes this method of making his apologies to the gentlemen and ladies for the diſappointment he has been obliged to give to the company, by that he had met with. Mr. Brown intends to give a complete concert, as ſoon as he can get the neceſſary performers, to which the ladies and gentlemen who honoured his diſappointed concert with their preſence will have tickets for free admittance. 18 7/6

THERE is at Mrs. Pemberton's plantation, on Weſt river, a caſe of PHYSIC imported in the Nonſuch, Marked W M, No. 2. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. w3

18 7/6 EDWARD HALL.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Rutland, on South river, near Annapolis, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall bay horſe, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a ſmall white ſpot on his withers, occaſioned by the ſaddle, and a ſmall ſpot behind his left ear, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X EDMUND WAYMAN.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapſco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome ſhip. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

14 RICHARD SPRIGG.

St. Mary's, January 2, 1784.

ALL perſons that have any claims againſt the eſtate of Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to ſettle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the eſtate may be finally ſettled.

3 MARY SEWALL, executrix.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the general poſt-office as dead letters.

JAMES ADRTON, St. Mary's county; John Anderſon, Port-Tobacco; John M'Keel Anderſon, Dorcheſter county; Samuel Abbot, Talbot court-houſe; John Adams, Annapolis; Robert Harriſon Appleby, Choptank.

Thomas Barry, Henry Boone, Alexander Burrell, Walter Bowie, Prince-George's county; James Brake, St. Mary's county; William Bowie, John Baden, jun. Patuxent; Richard Brooke, Montgomery county; Dr. James Bates, Patowmack; B. Brooke, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Burrell, Queen Anne; Fanny Brown, near Annapolis; Ferdinand De Breham, Edmund Brice, Anthony Banning, John Barnes, and Co, Annapolis; Baſil Browne, Maryland; Hanſon Briſcoe (2), Chaptico.

Mr. Callis, Overton Carr, Prince-George's county; James Carruthers (2), Port-Tobacco; Samuel Chew, Calvert county; Archibald Campbell, St. Mary's county; James Cant, Queen-Anne's county; Charles Crookſhanks, Talbot county; Thomas Contee, Patuxent; Benedict Calvert and Charles Steuart, Mount Airy; Samuel Chew (3), Joſeph Court (2), Robert Clark, John Callahan (3), Captain Campbell, Samuel Chaſe, Robert Collett, Joſeph Cowman, jun. Joſeph Carleton, ſecretary at war, Annapolis.

Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Jacob Deakin, St. Mary's county; James Dickinſon, Great-Choptank; Caleb Darcey, Elk-Ridge; Littleton Dennis, Pocomoke; The Chevaher D'Anmours, major John Davidſon, John Davidſon, J. and S. Davidſon, Dick and Stewart (2), William De Laney (2), Lloyd Dulany, Annapolis.

William Edgar, South river; William Embleton, Kent county; rev. John Eversfield, Prince-George's county; Nathaniel Ewing, Port-Tobacco; Edward Edelen, near Piſcataway; major Eccleſton, of the Maryland line.

Ignatius Fenwick (2), Prince-George's county; Robert Ferguſon, Port-Tobacco; William Fleming, Worceſter county; John Forbes (2), Benedict; William Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gordens, Prince-George's county; Joſhua Graves, St. Mary's county; John Gabard, Port Tobacco; James Genn, Queen-Anne's county; Dr. Thomas Gantt, Weſt river.

Samuel Hanſon, Prince-George's county; Charles Hogg, Port-Tobacco; John Hall, Mount Welcome; Jo. G. Hamilton, Pig Point; James Howard (2), Elk-Ridge; Nathan Hammond, Samuel Hughes (2), Patty Henry, Annapolis.

Mrs. Jerningham, Charles county; Denton Jacques, Fort Frederick furnace; Edmund Jennings, Maryland; Joſeph Iſaac, Clift; Edward Johnſon, Patuxent; Mr. Jacot, Anthony Jackſon, John Neſbit Jordan, Annapolis.

Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county; captain John Kilty, —— Kirwan, Annapolis.

Philip Lee, Maryland.

John Mackall, Anne-Arundel county; G. Maſon, jun. Port-Tobacco; John Montgomery, David M'Mechen, N. W. D. Maccubbin, ſen. George Martin, Annapolis.

Captain Edward Noel, near Cambridge; Henry Nichols, Oxford; Edward Ofmond, Annapolis.

N. and V. Peers, Port-Tobacco; Robert Poſtleth-waite, Edward Parkinſon, Choptank; George Plater, James Pearſe (2), Gillis Polk, Richard Phillips, Annapolis.

Thomas Rozer, Henry Riddell, Piſcataway; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; Thomas Raynold, Clift; colonel Richardſon, Mr. Ridgely, Annapolis.

Major-general Smallwood (2), Mattawoman; James Sims, Charles county; Dr. George Somervell, captain George Steuart, Levin Sothoron, St. Mary's county; John Sutherland, Prince-George's county; Stephen Steward and ſon, Weſt river; Dr. Hugh Scott, —— Scott, rev. John Stewart, Robert John Smith, Charles Steuart (2), Annapolis; Speaker of the houſe of delegates, Maryland.

Philip Thomas, jun. Weſt river; James Tootell, Annapolis.

William Lock Weems, Mr. Williams, Prince-George's county; William Wheeler, Peter Watſon, St. Mary's county; Miſs Monica Wheeler, rev. George Hughes Worſley, Charles county; John Weems jun. Calvert county; Conrad Theodore Wederſtrandt, Queen's-town; Luke Wheeler, Piſcataway; David Weems, Herring-Bay; Ignatius Wheeler, Wallace, Johnſon, and Muir, Annapolis.

3X F. GREEN, D. P. M.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, January 6, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation at the Head of Severn, a mulatto man named WILL, near ſix feet high, a ſtong well made fellow, has a down look, and is ſlow of ſpeech; his eyebrows are thick; his cloaths are country linſey cloth fulled; has a whitiſh hat; his ſhoes are new and nailed with large hob-nails; he will endeavour to paſs as a freeman, and to get on board of ſome veſſel. All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to receive him. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him ſo that he be delivered to him, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward. w3

3X REZIN HAMMOND.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1784, *may be had at the*
7 *Printing-Office.*

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Deborah Sellman, on Patuxent river, near Queen-Anne, taken up as a ſtray, a red brindle heifer, three or four years old, her mark is two crops and a flit in the left year. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2 LEONARD SELLMAN.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

AGREEABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will *at least* come and renew their obligations.

2 ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

Charles county, January 1, 1784.

On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shewn it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock. 2

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,
Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper,
Pocket books, and
Playing cards. 4

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.

THE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts. w8

4 ZADOCK SELBY, *executor;*
4 MARY HALL, *executrix.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

5 EDWARD LLOYD.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office,
[*Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.*]

A
REPLY
TO A
PAMPHLET,
ENTITLED,
CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
SOCIETY OF ORDER
OF
3 CINCINNATI, &c.

December 18, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

A TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sithe, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paled garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and fulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, houshold furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

6 ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsey petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave. 10 ROBERT DARNALL.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester-town. w8

04 ABRAHAM FALCONER.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

A LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

13 W. H. M'PHERSON.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

43 WILLIAM LOGAN.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

4 CHARLES FRAZIER.

December 25, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts. w8

4 LEVIN HOPKINS, *executor.*

Cæcil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cæcil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1773.

4 JAMES GALLESPY.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment

[redacted] JOHN CR[redacted]ALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELD[redacted]WIE,
JOHN[redacted]IE, } *executors.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post[redacted], Charles-Street.